

CHARITON COURIER.

C. P. VANDIVER, Editor and Proprietor.

MAN WAS MADE TO HUSTLE.

TERMS: 1.00 A YEAR IF PAID IN ADVANCE.
IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE, \$1.50.

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Am nonest

in every word I say about Blanke's Roasted Coffee. I really believe that it is the best Coffee in the world. This belief becomes stronger every day. My sales keep growing, and people keep on praising the Coffee.

The truth is that if Blanke's Coffee was a poor brand, no amount of lying would keep up the sales.

Price 33 1-3 cents a pound.

I Can't Afford to Tell Falsehoods.

My business of running a clean, pure food grocery has been built up by giving people clean, pure food groceries. If I should stop doing that, I'd break up in six months. So, even if I wanted to be dishonest, I couldn't afford it.

People must eat, people must buy groceries—people can pick out for themselves the place to buy. I earnestly invite YOU to pick out MY place.

S. M. WHITE,

Pure Food Grocer.

KEYTESVILLE, - - MISSOURI.

A Swindle and Swindler.

About six weeks ago there came to Keytesville two strangers who registered at Sneed's hotel as J. N. Bunch and D. H. Hoffman. Bunch's business was to barter territorial rights to sell a washing machine of which he claimed to be the patent. The machine was a good one, a fact attested by 70 of our leading citizens who saw it work.

Hoffman represented himself as a money lender on approved security in sums from \$100 to \$10,000 and gave a references the Metropolitan National bank of Kansas City, the Santa Fe Exchange bank and Bank of Marceline. Hoffman did some business here, how much is not generally known, as some who bit at his bait have been very reticent about their dealings with him. Becoming satisfied that Hoffman was a fake Ben Drew and John W. Moxley swore out a warrant before Judge Dempsie one day last week for his arrest charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Veath who did not succeed in locating his man until after he had been arrested on a warrant issued by Squire Cunningham, of Brunswick, on complaint of James Warded who thinks Bunch and Hoffman were partners in a swindle perpetrated on him. Hoffman was arrested near Mendon Tuesday by Constable Card, of Brunswick township, and turned over to Sheriff Dempsie who placed him in jail to await trial before Squire Cunningham to day.

Hoffman's plan of operation we understand, both in Keytesville and Brunswick, was to propose to loan money to those needing at sums to suit, with or without interest as the case might be, upon such security as the borrower chose to give, and requiring an advancement of \$5 to insure the loan.

Whither there was a time specified at which the loan was to begin we are not advised. The parties we suppose think they have waited long enough

and as they are \$5 out with no prospect of any cash coming in they concluded they had been swindled and have undertaken to get even with the swindler by sending him to the pen.

Bunch and Hoffman went from here to Brunswick where they had a pretty good trade.

Bunch succeeded in selling the right to barter the machines in Chariton county to James Warden by telling him that he sold a machine to each of the parties here who had recommended it at \$15 a piece. This Warden thought, was a pretty good thing especially as he would furnish the machine and the profit thereon would go to him. He came to Keytesville to see his purchasers, to find they had only recommended the machine and had no notion of buying. This of course opened his eyes and determined to have Bunch and Hoffman arrested. Bunch he found out had left the county while Hoffman was still at work up about Mendon where he was arrested. When the warrant for Bunch's arrest was placed in Sheriff Dempsie's hands he opened communications with parties at Springfield to learn his whereabouts. On hearing that Bunch was at Osceola the sheriff directed his arrest and started Wednesday noon to bring him in. We learn that Hoffman had in his possession the note given by Warden for the territory of Chariton county and that when he was arrested and taken to Brunswick he gave the note up.

We do not know what will be the outcome of the matter, the other side is to be heard yet and an entire different understanding of the affair may be the result of the investigation.

Bunch was a prominent grocery merchant at Marceline for quite awhile and we hear that he stood well there. Some years ago, while living in Nevada, and at the same time preaching for the Christian church, we learn that he took out an accident life insurance policy for \$5,000, and that shortly afterwards was shot in the left hand and arm which made amputation about half way between the wrist and elbow joint necessary. The insurance company refused to pay the policy alleging that Bunch shot himself. After moving to Marceline Bunch sued the company in circuit court of Linn county and got judgement for \$2,500. The company appealed the case to the supreme court and remanded back to the lower court for a new hearing and this resulted in a verdict in Bunch's favor for \$3,500 after which he did business in Marceline until he broke. Bunch is no body's fool by a long jump and it may be that he knows what he is about better than one would think.

Capital Removal.

Sedalia has until recently had but little out-spoken opposition to her "capital removal" scheme, but from this on she will hear from the people in unmistakable terms versus the project. The manner in which the enterprise was set on foot was well calculated to create suspicion. The railroading of the resolution through the general assembly, authorizing the people under certain conditions to vote on the proposition as a constitutional amendment, was enough to have condemned the scheme. The issuing of \$3,000,000 of bonds in denominations of \$50 each on less than 1,000 acres of land, and then selling those bonds for \$10 a piece is, to say the least, prima facie evidence of fraud on the part of somebody. If sold at the nominal price of \$10 each, these bonds would make a sight of profit to those who have inaugurated the bond scheme. The 1,000 acres of land purchased by these schemes only cost them \$30,000, but will bring them in \$600,000, a profit of \$570,000 besides 40 acres reserved for capitol grounds.

Again, admitting that all the schemes connected with this enterprise are perfectly legitimate, the question comes up: "Why should the people of Missouri vote the capital to Sedalia, to the betterment of the Sedalians, and to the injury and absolute wronging

of the Jefferson City people?" On the way it does not cost the people of the state anything; Sedalia will pay all expenses and make the state building just as good as those at Jefferson City. (This statement will, of course, have to be taken with a little salt, but suppose this is true also, what has the state gained by the change? Is the location for the state's capital at Sedalia preferable to that at Jefferson City? We throw not. In the matter of water supply, Jefferson City certainly has the advantage. In the matter of facilities for travel in going to or from the state capital we cannot see that Sedalia has anything of which to boast over Jefferson City. The completion of the bridge across the Missouri river at Jefferson connects the city with two railroads on the south side of the river. It has the Missouri Pacific on the south side running through the town. The Boonville branch of the same railroad, we believe is partially constructed, and will, no doubt, be finished as soon as the financial crisis is over. A railroad from Jefferson City to Springfield has been in contemplation for several years and will most likely be constructed at no very distant day.

The time was when the location of the state capital within certain bounds was put on the block, so to speak, and auctioned off to the highest bidder. Cole county became the purchaser, having paid more for it than any other county offered to pay, and got it, and so far as we are concerned, we hope she will keep it.

Relative Loss of Life By Storms.

The record of the loss of life in this country by storms as kept by the Chicago Tribune since 1882 is shown in the following table:

1882	300	1889	522
1883	509	1890	338
1884	678	1891	486
1885	111	1892	4,462
1886	252	1893	515
1887	188	1894	410
1888	547	1895	1,455
1889	183		

*To date not including the storm of the 27th of May.

By glancing at the foregoing table our readers will discover that the years of 1890 and 1893 were the most conspicuous for storm calamities during the time mentioned. The record of 1890 it will be borne in mind was greatly increased by a cyclone that swept through Southern Indiana and Illinois and Northern Kentucky and created such terrible havoc in the city of Louisville. The figures for 1893 are so enormous on account of the great storms and hurricanes that created such fearful disasters along the South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico coasts in the month of August and October.

Tornado Periods.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

It has been said that the reduction of the forest era may partially explain the phenomena, but this is scarcely tenable. The storm record was not kept with any approach to accuracy in former times in this country, but in the first half of the century a number of disastrous tornadoes are recorded. There was a visitation of the kind in 1840, by which as many persons were killed and injured as were killed and injured by all the tornadoes which have swept the western country thus far this year, previous to the one which struck St. Louis yesterday. In June, 1842, Adams county, Miss., was visited by a tornado which killed 500 persons. The fatalities nearly equalled those chargeable to all the cyclones and storms which visited the entire country in 1894, and exceeded the storm casualties of the country in 1895.

The tornado is more likely to appear in May and June than in other months, but it seems to have all seasons for its own. On the 9th of February, 1884, there were sixty of these disturbances, distributed over the territory of eight states. The resultant deaths were 800; persons injured, 2,500; buildings destroyed, estimated at 10,000. The storm which directly caused the greatest loss of human life during the century was that which devastated the Gulf coast of Louisiana in October, 1893, when 2,000 perished.

The violence of the storm was attested by the Minnesota timber region. Middle and not included in the designated as the states have not exempt from such callers.

The loss of life resulting from tornadoes, cyclones and lightning in some years does not equal that resulting from falling buildings and other preventable causes of disasters. It is more than probable that many more persons will be killed and injured this year by their own carelessness, or by the malice or carelessness of their fellows, than by those terrifying forces of nature which have recently manifested themselves in the west. The fall of the bridge at Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, by which probably 100 persons lost their lives, is an immediate illustration of the daily peril of which we scarcely take note as we go about our affairs.

Correction.

From what we said last week concerning the appointment of Miss Lizzie Hill, of Keytesville, as one of the maids of honor and escort to Miss Sales Kennard, of St. Louis, who is sponsor for Missouri at the Richmond convention of confederate veterans, some have supposed there were two such appointments from the Second congressional district, which is not the case. Miss Steward, of Huntsville, is the maid of honor for the Second district, while Miss Lizzie represents the First district.

Silver Rising.

Contrary to the expectation and wishes of the gold-standard advocates, silver bullion has been advancing in price of late, until it has nearly reached the 70 cent per ounce mark. By most people this rise in the price of the white metal is attributed to the favorable prospects for its remonetization at an early day. Its enemies try to make it appear that the rise is attributable to other causes; that France is needing it to replenish her stock of silver coin, that large demands are made for silver by China and Japan, and that even India is needing more silver. The market reports show that gold always becomes cheaper when silver advances, and that silver since its demonitization has always advanced in price when there was a prospect for its being remonetized.

The effect of the rise of silver in 1890 is thus set forth in Appleton's Annual for 1891, title India: "The actual and expected action of the American Congress caused the price of silver to rise in 1890-91 from 45 7-8 (gold) pence an ounce to 54 5-8 (gold) pence. * * * The sudden rise of silver checked exports (from India) and stimulated imports of merchandise. * * * The decrease in exports was confined chiefly to raw materials." This checking the exports from silver using countries tended to raise the Liverpool gold price of wheat, cotton, etc. In short, the increase in the value of silver simply reversed the conditions which existed when gold was rising in value; then the silver using countries received a bounty upon exports, and the rise in silver simply "turned the tables."

Again in the spring of 1895 a prospect of legislation favorable to the increased use of silver caused silver to rise in gold price; at the opening of March it was 60 1-2 cents per ounce and "steadily rose to 61 3-8 on March 15, on which day silver bullion reappeared as a speculative feature of the New York exchange. Quotations on March 25, were 63 3-8, and on Saturday, March 30, the price rose steadily to 65 3-4. The quotation on Monday, April 1, was 67 1-4 cents."

Five New Propositions.

The gold men still delight in printing Mr. Carlisle's famous five propositions. They claim they are unanswerable. It is very easy to ask questions, and sometimes very difficult to answer

them. Mr. Carlisle, and a number of his obliges:

1. That John D. Rockefeller made silver free silver.

2. That George F. Ruxton made silver free silver until Grover Cleveland was in the cabinet?

3. How does it happen that the silver until Grover Cleveland was in the cabinet?

4. How does it happen that these distinguished statesmen have been able in any of their new speeches to answer their old arguments in favor of free silver?

5. How does it happen that not one of the southern politicians who have gone over to the silver side has shown a radical change in his own state?

If Mr. Carlisle would give a response to these questions he would dispel a cloud of doubt that has settled upon the minds of a great number of his fellow Democrats. — Ex.

REALIZING THE MISTAKE.

The sound money Democrats of the East are beginning to realize that they made a grave mistake when, in the last congress, they defeated the bill providing for the repeal of the ten per cent. tax on the state banks, and denounced the measure as a scheme in the interest of wildcat banking. The Boston Herald says:

"One of the propositions under consideration to bring the silver men to terms at Chicago is a more explicit declaration for an elastic banking currency than has yet been made at any recent convention. Several of the treasury officials have this matter under consideration, and the economic knowledge of Secretary Carlisle may contribute toward the framing of a proper plank. Sound money Democrats from the South are inclined to say that the North has made a mistake in opposing the unconditional repeal of the ten per cent. tax on state bank notes. Unconditional repeal, whatever its risks, they declare, would be infinitely better than the jump to a silver basis, and would have given the South an opportunity to provide a local currency and escape the present financial ill."

The bill ought to have passed because it was one of the planks in the Democratic platform of 1892, and, for another reason, because the agricultural classes of the West and South wanted it. If the bill had been passed reliable state banks would have been established from which the farmers could have obtained loans on unincumbered property at a fair rate of interest, and in this way would have escaped the distress resulting from the financial depression. Our state banks to-day are the equals of the national banks in every respect, in soundness, etc., which commends them to the public confidence, and besides, they possess several important advantages over the national banks, not the least of which is the option of loaning money on real estate at a safe and yet profitable rate of interest. In their usefulness to the people there can be no comparison between the two.

The New Orleans States, an able sentinel in the watch tower, predicted at the time that the defeat of the bill would give an alarming impetus to the free silver movement, which had not then passed beyond the incipient stage; and in the light of subsequent events, it is evident that it was not far wrong.

Had the state bank bill passed the silver cyclone, which is to-day sweeping the country would have died a-born, and there would have been none of the present uncertainty and unrest which are so harmful to every branch of industry. — K. C. Times.

McKinley.

If the dispatches from New York and elsewhere are entitled to credit, Mr. McKinley and his friends are already between the devil and the deep sea on the currency question.

That Ohio's favorite son has in the

course of his public career made free silver speeches and written free silver letters, there is no question; and while his friends admit this to be true, they account for it in ways that do not exactly satisfy the gold-bugs, of Washington, who are charged with a conspiracy, at this late date, to head off his nomination by the St. Louis convention, and to this end it is said that \$1,000,000 is already on tap in St. Louis to buy off delegates that will congregate there next week.

It is said that Mr. McKinley has expressed himself as wanting to be nominated upon an unequivocal "sound money" platform, coupled with a plank favoring tariff protection. But his past record on the currency question, when compared with the endorsement of the "sound" money advocated by eastern Republicans, shows a radical change in his

principles for the sake of office. He is being distrusted by all opposing factions, especially the rank and file who demand positive declarations of political faith. The attitude of many western Republicans, favoring as they do, the free and unlimited coinage of silver is somewhat alarming to leading Republicans East, and is helping to create an unrest and dissatisfaction on the part of the plutocratic element of that party against Mr. McKinley's nomination. If they oppose his nomination and he should be chosen by the St. Louis convention over their protest there is no telling what they will do in the premises. The Eastern Republicans are very much of kin to the Eastern Democrats. There is a rule or ruin policy.

Congress agreed Wednesday to adjourn until Monday at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mrs. A. F. Willis went to Fayette last Saturday to attend the commencement of Central and Howard Payne colleges.

The atmosphere is reported to have been filled with flakes of snow at Warrensburg about midnight of the 9th inst.

C. W. Aldridge and wife, of Salisbury, visited the family of his brother, J. T. Aldridge, of Keytesville last Sunday evening.

The favorable weather of Tuesday to Thursday inclusive has dried up the earth rapidly and hopes are entertained by the farmers that they will have an opportunity to replant their cornfields at an early day.

J. A. Davis, the Populist orator from Texas, spoke at Mexico on Thursday. He said Teller and Tillman, Bland and Teller, or Teller and Butler, of North Carolina, can be elected president of the United States if the money question is made the issue, if the Populists and what is known as the silver element in the old parties will consolidate. Will they? That is the question.

When the colored people, of Topeka, Kansas, learned that St. Louis hotels would not entertain colored delegates to the St. Louis convention they telegraphed to Cy Leland to move the convention to Chicago. We wonder why they did not ask Leland to move it to Boston. Perhaps it was because they have a faint recollection of the fact that less than a year ago all the decent hotels in Boston shut their doors in the face of a negro, a cultivated negro at that, the colored Methodist bishop, of Ohio.

We had a pleasant call from our old friend, J. T. Swain yesterday. We are glad to state that his general health is on the up grade, so to speak. He has not been entirely well for several years, but hopes are now entertained that he will be with us for a long time yet. His heart is as soft and tender as ever, as evidenced by the fact that he ordered the COURIER sent to a friend in St. Louis at his expense. We have always appreciated his friendly feelings toward the COURIER.